LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

PRIEST AT A BULL FIGHT

THE BRUTAL SPECTACLE DISGUSTS AN AMERICAN VISITOR.

Description of Incidents of Spain's National Sport-The Crowd Mainly of the Lower Classes.

Rev. Father John Walsh, in Troy Times. Yesterday was Pentecost Sunday. I am here for a couple of days at the Escorialthat world wonder built by Philip II as a mausoleum for himself and his royal father,

My purpose in writing is not to describe this Escorial, but to give your readers some idea of a bull fight as found in its acknowledged home, Seville, where the bravest bulls are pitted against the bravest men, and this sport (?) is attended by the so-called fashionable people. My presence was not due to my expectation of being pleased. As I am here studying Spanish character, I was curious to know what there is in the bull fight which can attract an entire nation, as it has through many centuries of varying hardships and vicissitudes. Besides, many years ago one of the popes issued a bull-no pun intended-of excommunication against all Spaniards who would attend a bull fight. The penalty was derided by these lovers of bull fights, and the entire nation defiantly resisted this attempt to interfere with a national sport, and became more camorous and drops his head, quick as lightning the than ever for the pastime. The result of this disobedience was that Rome was forced to recall the prohibition, and reissue the artery is cut. Down drops the bull another against the Spanish priests, per- with torrents of black gore rushing from another against the Spanish priests, permitting one only to be near at hand to administer the sacraments to a wounded

Another interesting feature of the sport was that those engaged in it were accustomed on the day of the conflict to confess their sins and receive communion. Buttressed up against the high wall of the bull ring at Seville is the little chapel for the convenience of bull fighters. I made inquiries to learn if the practice still prevailed, and was told that it had ceased from the character of brutal. It is not as some years ago, which may be due to the improved dexterity of buil lighters reducing danger or risk to the minimum or to the

waning of their spiritual observances.

When I announced to the families of the American minister to Portugal, stopping at the hotel on a sojourn, and of the American consular agent at Seville my purpose of attending they tried to dissuade me from my project, and went so far as to threaten to report me at home if I persisted. I told them that the people of my city had so much confidence in me that no evil reports, even stamped with the official seal of the consular service, would be credited. In the line of my investigations, like other students before me, I must be prepared to purchase information by some sacrifices.

THE BULL RING AT SEVILLE. This special bull ring at Seville is circular, heavily built, and will seat about 15,000. The roof extends only over a portion of the seats. The entire arena and e of the seats are exposed to the tertainment. As the hour of beginning is always 4:30 p. m., and the day usually Sunday, beginning with Easter Sunday, and ce every Sunday until June 1, and again in September and October, it is of much consequence to the spectator whether he sits in the sun or shade.

To guide him in the selection of a seat, on

the outer wall are two permanent sign-boards, on which are written "Sol," sig-nifying sun, and "Sombra," meaning shade. eats in the sun are always cheaper. There is a variety of seats—private boxes, alcony chairs, stone seats behind and below these, and wooden benches on the ground floor near the ring and on a level with it. Prices vary with the seats, from 2 sesetas, or 40 cents, to \$2.50. These may be surchased at fixed stations in the city on the morning or day, not before, of the fight.

A double parricade of wood first and then a protects the spectators from the builting protects the spectators from the bull. res or pockets on the ring side of the wall and which the fighters run when too It is open on both sides but too narfor the animal to enter and from bed it the tantalizing fighter laughs at the fury of his foe. Semetimes there is no time to lose. The bull, when fresh, is as fleet as a horse and the man must be equally alert or his doom is sealed. At this particular time the infuriated beast made a dive for a man who carried a red flag, and the man had just reached the corner secure when the maddened bull, exasperated that he had been folled, tore a stout footrest from the side of the refuge and threw high in the air, as if it were a shingle d not a two-inch plank.

secured a seat in the balcony for \$1

from which every movement below was easily discernible and at the same time I was safe from any accident which might land the bull among the spectators.

The place soon filled. The air was heavy with smoke, for everybody here except women smokes, and no place is too sacred or it. The boys were noisy, selling their vares—some newspapers, some cigarettes, and others fruit and cakes. It was bedlam. The Spanards are incessant and loud the cries of the hucksters it was pandemonium. When the hour had arrived for the fight to begin, nearly 12,000 people had assembled, almost all of the lower and resque nor as national as I expected to ally supplanting Spanish modistes. The white mantillas worn on Corpus Christi and at bull fights were scarce, and yet there were some adorning the heads of the

e chief box was occupied by the Mayor the city. Directly opposite was the ateway through which the bull entered the arena. To his right was another for the entrance of the fighters, and to his left still another for the exit of the dead bull, dragged out ingloriously by gaudily decked mules.

ALWAYS ON/TIME. Three things are always on time in Spain -the bull fights, the departure of trains, and the mass service. All things else are ricious. Promptly at 4:30 p. m. the bugler blew a blast, the gates flew open, and the procession entered. First came matadores, then the banderilleros, then the picadores, and the mules and their drivers, and last the horses which were to meet the bull. They swept around the arena, stood before the Mayor, saluted him, and then took their places ready for the fray, the mules having been driven out in. The gates closing the pen where bulls are kept in utter darkness for ours flew open, and everybody awaited

The fight is always with one bull at time, and the management had announced centests with six. We had not long to wait. Presently the bull was in the ring on the far side, a magnificent black beast with lustrous coat, great neck and head, aultless form-the very embodiment of agility and grace. He was eeted with thunders of applause. He ight confused him. Presently he began to take in his surroundings. His head was high in the air, and he pawed the arena like a war horse. Directly in front of him, the other side of the arena, where the leros-from bandera, a flag, and anderilla, a dart-with their large ma-enta flags made of light tanned leather. ese they began to exhibit, and the bull de for them with fierce velocity. They ran behind the pockets. Then another and another came out and irritated the bull

ith his flag, until the animal was mad-

the particularly indeods reature of the child. These horses are old jades brought here not to fight, but to be killed by the ill. They are blindfolded on one side, and I. They are blindfolded on one side, and blind is made so large that it must be blind is made so large that it must be blind is made so large that it must be blind is made so large that it must be blind it must be blinded by it. The poor horse is driven on the buil, it is him bodily on his horns. Sometimes gores a vital and the poor horse fails once, and the audience is amused with horrible death throes. Sometimes he eds great volumes and lives on, to be red and gored before he dies, and the anish maidens call this sport. While I bling with the horror of it three and well bred, chatted and looked on and well bred, chatted and looked on and were as much amused as if they sat at comedy in the theater. When afterward he horse was driven off with a maimed limb these same maidens joined the rabble in shouting their displeasure because they which consume 20,000 tons of coal a day and make runs equal to the distance around the globe

agony. So degraded has the sport grown that now it is measured not by the bulls slain nor by the dexterity of the matador, but by the number of horses slaughtered.

THE FINAL SCENE. But the scene is ever changing. The horses are dead or driven off, and finally Act 1 is over. The bull is tiring and needs further worriment. The banderilleros come with their decorated barbs, and by a dextrous movement fix them in the bull's neck. The blood flows, and he tries furiously to shake out the darts. The harpoon point, however, holds fast. Then they worry him again with their fangs, and when he rushes for them they jump to one side and are safe. This is Scene 2. Then walks out the matador or espada-

from espada, a sword-to close the tragedy. There are usually three of them at every fight, richly decorated in gold spangles, tight knee breeches, short jacket, a pe-culiar cap, and their special trait that they always wear the piglike any Chinaman. They are masters of their art and the national favorites. No matter what their origin, the successful espadas are welcome to every circle. They are men of infinite daring, quick eye, firm waist, and great presence of mind. They play with the mad bull as with a puppy. They sport about him with the greatest indifference, touching his head, catching his horns, and behaving altogether like people who alone refuse to believe they are dealing with a dangerous beast. Alone the espada fearlessly approaches the bull with his sword—a Toledo blade—and a small, deep red flag. They now have their duel to-gether before this great audience. He beckens the banderilleros to retire and leave the victim to him. He flaunts the red flag in the bull's eyes. The bull goes for it with head down. The matador lightly jumps to one side and again faces his antagonist. Again and again he tries to madden him. And then, when the bull is ready for another attack ring aim through the one opening in the oine where the neck joins the body, and his mouth. An attendant with a small dagger finishes the victim by a thrust behind the head. Then while the dead brute is dragged out, the victorious matador walks about the arena, and, showing his dripping sword to the audience, receives their plaudits. Hats, canes, umbrellas, are thrown at him as expressions of approval, and he very

gallantly throws them back. The death of the other bulls was a counterpart of this, and the entire performance was over in two hours and a quarter. I have seen my first and last bull fight. It is from first to last a most horrible, degrading spectacle, with nothing to relieve it popular as it was twenty years ago. Outside influences are being felt in Spain. It is not the fashion longer for everybody to go to a bull fight. Many ladies never go, and a Spaniard told me he would not allow his wife or daughters to attend because of its degrading and brutalizing in-

El Escorial, Spain, May 25.

VITAL STATISTICS--JUNE 18.

Infant Ketrow, two months, Mount Jackson, Henry Habig, twenty years, 30 Asbury street, Hospital, phthisis.

John Montieth, eighty years, 22 Pleasant street, whooping cough.
Charles Stone, eight years, 115 Fort Wayne avenue, paralysis of the heart.
Lucy Goins, thirty-nine years, 287 North California street, typhoid. Corinne Ellis, three years, 312 South Infant LaFuze, two days, 57 Pleasant street

Births. Ada and M. D. Blacker, \$20 West Ninth street, Ella and James Sloan, 239 Bates street, boy. Carrie and James Robinson, 36 Jefferson ave-

Grace and Benjamin Pickens, 61 Tacoma ave-Marriage Licenses.

Henry O. Blackmier and Martha Bravard.
Oscar F. Meacham and Stella Themister.
James S. Spaulding and Edna H. Bailey.
John W. Smith and Florence A. Smith.
Thomas E. Hadley and Alice K. Koss.
John F. Moody and Pearl E. Griffen.

Building Permits. John H. Barth, kitchen, 161 College ayenue

M. F. Davey, frame residence, Illinois street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, \$2,000. A. Jaffee, frame stable, 565 North Capitol ave-J. W. Knipp, frame dwelling, Central avenue Shingler, dwelling, Broadway and Seven olis Light Artillery, repairs, Seventh and Senate avenue, \$5 Fred Ostermeyer, repairs, North East street Stueber, frame addition, 5 Hamilton ave

PRESENTS FOR THE CZAR.

Gold and Silver Dishes from Many of His More or Less Loving Friends.

Among the innumerable presents which the Russian imperial couple have received from their loyal subjects, gold and silver dishes play a prominent part. It is an old Russian custom to offer salt and bread on such dishes, of which the imperial house now possesses several thou-sand. During the resent festivities about three hundred were presented to the imperial couple, most of them having been made by Moscow

Few Western people ever understand the real social position of a "slave girl" in a harem. The Circassian beauty who has been sold as a slave is not an abject and servile creature, trembling before a brutal master. She is an ambitious and cunning beauty, constantly plotting to them there, writes: "There were great round dishes or trays, weighing a hundred weight and a haif, with exquisite work in relief. Such, for instance, was the much admired present of the nobility of Pensa. This dish seems to be made completely of gold and silver ears of corn, out rise in the social scale. Marriage brings her up in the world at once. To this rapid change of position to which all Circassians are liable, and which fills Turkish harems with Circassian ladies as well as slaves. Turk rarely married his countrywoman. would marry a Circussian woman slave, and give his sister to a Circassian man slave or to Other dishes are small and elegant, as, for ish army. A Turkish girl wedded to her equal burg Cossacks, representing an oak wreath with an enamel band intertwined in the national colwould, by the laws of religion, feel obliged to treat her husband with nearly servile respect, while when weddel to one so decidedly her inferior she would be mistress of her own house, and, reigning supreme over her husband and slaves, would never fear a rival. The English have been careful to meddle as little as possible with this intricate system of tubles. The bourse committee of this town has siven a still more valuable present—a dish which is adorned with precious stones from Siberia. A wreath of outs violet amethysts winds around domestic slavery. They know that the opinion of the whole upper class would be aroused against them if they did more than announce the letter of the law. It will be a century the edg., while the center is covered with garnets and white mountain crystals. Siberian amethysts are celebrated for their color, and are the complete reform can be accomplished The terrible exposures made by Gordon in 1879 of the cruelties practiced in the slave caravans aroused all Europe, and compelled the dealers to be more circumspect. Still, no year passes without the entry of great numbers of ebony skinned slave girls into the harems of Cairo and dish of oxidized silver. The edge forms a frame to a picture, which is also dark, and represents Begdan Chmelnitzki signing the union treaty be-Alexandria. Once within the inclosure of the tween the Uffraine and Moscovia. The sait celmysterious harem, they are secure from European eyes. No English authority dare set his lar belonging to it is an exact copy of the monu-ment raised at Kiev to this celebrated Attaman, whom Russophiles regard as a hero, but whom the Saporng Cossacks look upon as a traitor. About a dozen dishes have beautiful portraits of foot upon the sacred threshold. When a European doctor is admitted, and the case is rare, to see a sick woman in the harem. the imperial couple; one, from the merchants in Charkow, was executed from drawings by M. Wazanezoff, the most celebrated painter of eche finds her covered with a black sheet, so that only her eyes and mouth are visible. Many of the beauties die because the doctor is not allowed to diagnose their symptoms. "The dish of the St. Petersburg bourse has the zar's monogram in large diamonds and rubies. t is the most expensive of all the dishes I saw. he top of the sait cellar belonging to it con-If a visitor call on an Egyptian personage rich enough to have several wives he does not enter the inner apartments. He is shown into a little wood box of a drawing room, generally isolated from the main structure, where coffee is served. sists of a ruby the size of a small hazelnut and And no woman ever enters there.

of magnificent color and brilliance.
"Of pictures and images of saints, there are dozens. Some are of gold and silver, some are carved in wood by patient peasants, who cannot even count up to five, and yet produce regular been used, even paper and linen. Pearls especially are much used. The garments of the saints are covered with small pearls, and this has a charming effect. St. Nicholas, the worker of miracles, who is particularly revered in Russia, and the Czarina Saint Alexandra, the patron saint of the young Empress, are among those most represented. Most of these pictures and images of saints will later on be distributed among the numerous churches of the poor villages. The most valuable or artistically rare ones remain in the cathedrals of the two capitals."

if it is well founded, certainly shows M. Witte's financial talent. On his advice medals were struck to be bestowed upon all those who served under the late Czar, either in the military or in the civil service. Every man who receives such a medal will have to pay two rubles for it, while the cost to the state is 25 kopecks, or an eighth of a ruble. Se non vero.

THE GREATEST CORPORATION.

It Is Not an English Concern, but Pennsylvania Railroad.

Washington Special to Chicago Record In a recent number of Current Literature Railway Company, of England, with its capits of \$595,000,000, a revenue of \$6,500 an hour, 2,30 engines and 60,000 employes and repairs that cost \$130,000 a month. Everything is made by the company, this writer, "bridges, engines, rails, carriages, wagons and innumerable lot of other things, even

the coal scuttles and the wooden limbs for the doubt a gigantic corporation for a little clike England and worth bragging about,

two hours. It has 3,935 passenger cars 154,000 freight cars, 350 Pullman cars and 241 other cars for construction and other purposes, making a total of 158,524 cars, which make a ourney equal to the circumference of the earth in every eight minutes. These locomotives and cars, if placed upon a single track, would reach from New York to Chicago, or ten times the distance between Philadelphia and New York. The rails of the Pennsylvania railroad, if laid end to end, would encircle the globe and overlap about four thousand miles. The total annual revenue of the road is \$135,000,000—equal to \$372. 506 a day, and \$15,525 every hour of the day and night-which is two and a half times as much as that of the Northwestern, of England.

The Northwestern boasts of 60,000 employes, but the Pennsylvania Company has over 100,000, who, with their families, make up a total of about 506,600 persons dependent for their wages every year. Last year the Pennsylvania Rail-road Company moved 14,395,266,375 tons of freight per mile, and carried 1,557,891,050 passengers. The freight carried was equal to a ton around the world every minute of the year. The money invested in the property is to a double line of silver dollars 8,000 miles in length. In 1895 the Pennsylvania Company owned 5 per cent. of all the railway mileage of the United States; 10% per cent. of all the locomotives; 11% per cent. of all the passenger cars; 12% per cent. of all the freight cars, and had 13 cent, of all the railway employes in the

country upon its pay rolls. It carried it per cent, of all the passengers who traveled by rail during the year 1895, and its earnings were 11 2-5 per cent. of all the earnings of all the roads in Like the great Northwestern, the Pennsylvania Company makes almost everything it uses, and with its plant could build a locomotive every day in the year if it chose to do so. Within its system are some very interesting features that worthy a chapter of their own, particularly the scientific department, with its chemists, me-chanical engineers, and the relief, savings and Insurance funds provided for its employes. But I have already said enough to indicate that the author of the article in Current Literature should

revise his statement. SOCORRO IN ERUPTION. An Island Volcano Belching Fire in the Southern Pacific.

San Francisco Bulletin. The recent volcano disturbances on the western oast of Mexico, the queer change of climate in hose regions, and the frequency of tida! waves are perhaps explained through receipt yesterday at the United States hydrographic office in this city of a letter from Capt. O. W. Peterson, of the schooner Zampa, that the principal island of one of the most remarkable groups of the Southern ocean is in active eruption, flinging ashes miles out at sea. Its lava is overflowing in massive, molten streams, and the whole ocean near the spot is convulsed.

The Zampa is now at Tacoma, but Captain Peterson, who is one of the regular observers for the hydrographic service, preferred to send his information by mail rather than by wire. Off Guaymas, writes Peterson, the Danish bark George Schwalbe, from Hamburg, spoke him and gave him the story of the outbreak. The Schwalbe reported passing Socorro on March 20 of this year. The peak of the island was in violent eruption, as before stated, the outbreak being the first in the history of the present generation, though the island has always been regarded with suspicion. The United States steamer Albatross, now in port, made a complete survey of the group in its recent voyage, and collected much data that had been overlooked by the government expedition sent out some ten years ago to survey the rocks, under command of Captain Colnett. Socorro island is one of the group known as the Revilla Gigelo islands. It is of remarkable formation, being practically a mountain rising abruptly out of the sea to a height of 3,707 feet. The group is four hundred miles southeast of Cape St. Lucas and about the same distance from Manzanilla, Mexico, one of the towns that has been badly shaken by recent earthquakes. The sides of the mountain are clothed with a growth of cacti so thick that human beings have never been able to ascend it, though frequent attempts have been made to do so. A peculiar vine covers the ground, which bears a pear-shaped fruit that was partaken of by some of Cinett's men and nearly caused their death. Fish, turtles and crabs abound.

The Albatross's men were unable to find any water on this strange island. They made a survater on this strange island. They made a sursouth end of the place, with a beach covered with sharp, broken stones, but a small stretch of sand in its center afforded a landing spot. The bay in called Braithwaite. reported the Albatross, "is an odd

formation rising abruptly out of the sea to a height of 250 feet. Another bay, called Car-wallis, is situated on the southwest side, and is "Clarion Island is one of the queerest features of the group. It, too, is covered with cacti, but there must be fresh water somewhere in its in-terior, for thousands of doves were found near the beach of the anchorage. The shore line is remarkable. It rises sheer of the waves to neights varying from 80 to 600 feet. It is an impregnable fortress that can be approached from but one small opening, and were it tenanta-ble, fortified and provisioned it might easily defy

"A short distance from the shore of this island is a shaft of vari-colored stone called Monument rock, which towers 200 feet above the ocean. It is a natural curiosity, square at the base and pyramidal in form at its top. It is composed of be seen miles at sea.
"There was not the slightest signs of volcani

WOMEN SLAVES IN CAIRO.

British Authorities Powerless in the

Abolition of the Harem.

free, yet practically slaves. That is to say, there are forms of slavery of which the British officials

long been in force; yet such slaves are secretly

ntroduced into the country every week.

The poor creatures do not know that they have

got a good footing in Egypt they began to liber-

ate the Circassian women from the harems, which gave great offense to the high Egyptian

MOSQUITOES DROP DEAD.

Excessive Heat in Australia Last

Winter Nov. Coming North.

America's summer is yet to come. There who

think 90 or 95 degrees unendurable in Nev York can thank their fates, lucky stars, providence

and all else to whom gratitude is due, during the

129 degrees. And night brought no relief to speak of, for the drop was only 5 degrees, and in some places 106 was recorded at 3 o'clock in the morn-

was 172 degrees, and the shade heat III degrees. Even Adelaide has seen worse days, for, on Jan. 18, 1882, the sun heat was 180 degrees. Yet Aus-

tralia is used to a shade heat of 100 to 110 de-

grees. When variety comes it is in the shape of

Bourke is a township in New South Wales, five

indred miles inland, and has a population of

five hundred. In twenty-five days thirty people

in that town died as a result of the extreme

heat. In the whole colony the mortality the first week was 250 out of a population of 1,277,000. In that country men who venture into the open

country—the bush it is called—often go mad of thirst and heat. If they remain sane they end their own lives rather than suffer longer where

stitious and paniestricken, confirming Buckles's

theory that ignorance and superstition increase

in proportion as the aspect of nature becomes more startling and imposing. The government ran

special trains that the people could flee from the

all birds, sought refuge among the barn fowls in an attempt to escape the heat. They acted stu-

effed. They were indifferent to the presence of

Birds fell dead from the trees. Those tived could be caught by the hand. Rabbits lay

ented districts.

the earth is an owen at 118 degrees in the shade.

Inhabitants of some inland town become su

was not cast in Australia, where, during the

per which ends in our late winter, the shade for twenty-five days last January never below 105 degrees, and on occasions rose to

to appeal to the courts to be set free at Egypt passed a law as long ago as 1828

alternate layers of red and white rock, and can disturbances when the survey ship was there, and to all appearances there had not been for ages. In all probability Socorro and its adjacent freaks have been destroyed."

oggin, 10-4, 18c. in Egypt know, or profess to know, nothing, or which are difficult of proof. Of course, no open slave traffic is tolerated; severe laws against the introduction of black slaves for the harems have

cance. Egypt passed a law as long ago as 1828 declaring that no more white slaves should be imported for the harems of the country. But this was done simply to quiet Western criticism, and it was a dead letter. The influence of Turkey is great in Egypt, and Turkey looked with disfavor on any attempt to break up the harems in the land of the Pharaohs. After the English 4c; Slater, 31c; Genesee, 31c Franklinville, \$12.50; Harmony, \$11; Stark, \$14.50. Tickings-Amoskeag ACA, 10½c; Conestoga BF, 12½c; Cordis 140, 9½c; Cordis FT, 10c; Cordis ACE, 11½c; Hamilton awnings, 9c; Kimono fancy, 17c; Lenox fancy, 18c; Methuen AA, 10c; Oakland AF, 5½c; Portsmouth, 10½c; Susquehanna, 12½c; Shetucket SW, 6½c; Shetucket F, 7c: Swift River, 514c.

> Straight grades, \$3.75@4; fancy grades, \$4@4.50; patent flour, \$4.75@5; low grades, \$2.75@3.

Groceries. de.e. 5.49c; cubes, 5.42c; extra fine granulated, 5.30c; coarse granulated, 5.30c; fine granulated, 5.18c; granulated, 5.18c; mold A, 5.42c; Diamond Keystone A. 4.80c; 2 Windsor A—American A. 4.80c; 3 Ridgewood A—Centennial A. 4.72c; 4 4.49c; 8 Ridgewood Ex. C-Centennial B, 4.42c; 9 yellow C-California B, 4.30c; 10 yellow C-Pranklin Ex. C, 4.30c; 11 yellow-Keystone Ex. fornia Ex. C, 3.80c; 15 yellow, 3.55c age coffees, 1940. Flour Sacks (paper)—Plain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$3.50; 1-16 brl, \$5; ½-brl, \$8; ½-brl, \$16; No. 2 drab, plain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$4.25; 1-16 brl, \$6.50; ½-brl, \$10; ½-brl, \$20; No. 1 cream plain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$7; 1-16 brl, \$8.75; ½-brl, \$14.50; ½-brl, \$28.50. Extra charge for printing. Salt-In car lots, tec; small lots, 90% 95c. Spices-Pepper, 10@18c; allspice, 10@15c; cloves,

\$5.25@5.50; No. 3 tubs, \$4.25@4.50; 3-hoop pails, \$1.40@1.50; 2-hoop pails, \$1.15@1.20; double boards, \$2.25@2.75; common washboards, \$1.25@ .50; clothes pins, 40@50c per box. Wood Dishes-No. 1, per 1,000, \$2.50; No. 2, \$3; No. 3, \$3.50; No. 5, \$4.50.

Lead-61-67c for pressed bars. 20@30c; paper, 25c; jute, 12@15c; cotton, 16@25c. Iron and Steel.

Nails and Horseshoes.

Leather-Oak sole, 24@28c; hemlock sole, 23@ 26c; harness, 24@33c; skirting, 44@41c; single strap, 33@36c; black bridle, per doz, 470@85; fair bridle, \$80@90 per doz; city kip, 60@70c; French kip, 90c@\$1.20; city calfskins, 90c@\$1.10; French calfskins, \$1.20@2. Provisions.

00 to 40 lbs average, 6c; 20 to 30 lbs average, 6%c Bellies, 25 lbs average, 5%c; 14 to 16 lbs average, 5%c; 10 to 22 lbs average, 6%c. Clear backs, 28 to 30 lbs average, 6c; 12 to 16 lbs average, 6c; to 10 lbs average, 6c. Hams-Sugar-cured, 18 to 20 lbs average, 10%c; 15 lbs average, 10%c; 12% lbs average, 11c; 10 lbs average, 11%c; block hams, 11%c; all first brands; seconds. 15c less. California hams, sugar-cured to 12 lbs average, 64@7c; boneless hams Dry-salt Meats-Clear sides, about 50 to 60 lb average, 51kc; 35 to 45 lbs average, 51kc; 20 to lbs average, 5%c. Clear bellies, 27 to 35 lbs average, 4%c; 18 to 22 lbs average, 5%c; 14 to 16 lbs average, 5%c. Clear backs, 12 to 16 lbs average,

Breakfast Bacon-Clear firsts, 11c; seconds, 2 Lard-Kettle rendered, in tierces, 5%c; pure bout dead. The Australian magpie, shyest of 12 to 16 lbs average, 614c. Pickled Pork-Bean pork, clear, per bri, 200 lbs, \$11; rump pork, \$9.50.

COMMERCIAL RECORD

Trade Not Up to Expectations, and Prices in Most Lines Low. There is a duliness to trade which the oldest of the merchants are unable to explain satisfactorily. Occasionally there is a brisk day's trade, but this is followed by two or three dull days, so that in the aggregate business does not by any means reach expectations. In most lines prices rule so low that a large bulk of goods must be sold to realize profits. Prices on most articles on Commission row are 25 to 50 per cent. lower than in June last year. Oranges and strawberries are about off the market. Receipts of blackberries and raspberries are the largest ever known here, but with a good demand very fair prices are realized. Some very fair apples are offered. Vegetables are arriving freely and prices weak. The poultry, egg and butter markets rule steady. The provision market is active; prices much steadier than for some weeks. The local grain market is more active than a month ago, but the improvement is not sufficient to furnish ground for any boasting. Dealers and shippers keep close to the shore, buying only when they know where it can be put without loss. Track bids yesterday ruled as follows: Wheat-No. 2 red. 60c; new, to arrive, 57%c;

No. 3 red, 56\\057\\c)c; wagon wheat, 58c. Corn-No. 1 white, 28\\03c4c; No. 2 white, 28\\03c4c; No. 3 white, 28\\03c4c; No. 2 white mixed, 27\\03c4c; No. 3 white mixed, 27\\03c4c; No. 2 yellow, 27\\03c4c; No. 3 yellow, 27\\03c4c; No. 2 mixed, 27\\03c4c; No. 3 mixed, 27\\03c4c; ear corn, 25%c. Oats-No. 2 white, 20%c; No. 3 white, 19%c; No. 2 mixed, 18%c; No. 3 mixed, 17%c. Hay-No. 1 timothy, \$13.59@14.50; prairie, \$9@11. Poultry and Other Produce.

(Prices paid by shippers.) Poultry-Hens, 61/2c; springs, 1896, 10@11c; cocks, 3c; turkey hens, 8c; toms, 61/2c; old toms, 5c; ducks, 7c; geese, 4c. Butter—Country, 466c; choice, 768c.
Eggs—Shippers paying 7½c for fresh stock.
Wool—Medium washed, 12c; fine merino, unwashed, 10c; tub-washed, 20623c; burry and unmerchantable, 5c less,

Honey-16@18c per lb.

Beeswax-20c for yellow; 15c for dark. Feathers-Prime geese, 30c per lb; prime duck, HIDES, TALLOW, ETC. Green-salted Hides-No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; calf, 7c; No. 2 calf, 51/2c. Green Hides-No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c

Grease—White, 3%c; yellow, 2%c; brown, 2%c. Tallow—No. 1, 2%c; No. 2, 2%c. Bones—Dry, \$12@13 per ton. THE JOBBING TRADE.

(The quotations given below are the selling prices of the wholesale dealers.) Candles and Nuts. Candles-Stick, 6½c per lb; common mixed, 5½c per lb; G. A. R. mixed, 7c; Banner stick, 10c; cream mixed, 6½c; old-time mixed, 7½c.

Nuts-Soft-shelled almonds, 12@16c; English walnuts, 12c; Brazil nuts, 10c; filberts, 11c; pea-

uts, roasted, 6@7c; mixed nuts, 11@12c. Coal and Coke. The following are the prices on coal and coke, as retailed in this market:
Anthracite coal, \$7 per ton; Pittsburg lump,
\$4; Brazil block, \$3; Winfrede lump, \$4; Jackson
lump, \$4; Greene county lump, \$2.75; Paragon
lump, \$2.75; Greene county nut, \$2.50; Blossburg coal, \$4.50; crushed coke, \$3.25 per 25 bu; lump coke, \$2.75; foundry coke, \$6 per ton.

Canned Goods. Peaches-Standard 3-lb, \$1.50@1.75; 3-lb seconds, \$1.10@1.30; 3-lb pie, 80@90c; California standard, \$1.75@2; California seconds, \$1.40@1.50, Miscellaneous—Blackberries, 2-lb, 65@70c; raspberries, 2-lb, 90@95c; pineapple, standard, 2-lb, \$1.25@1.35; choice \$2.20 50. weight, \$1.60@1.70; light, \$1.10@1.20; string beans, \$1.25@1.35; choice, \$2@2.50; cove oysters, 1-lb, full 70@90c: Lima beans, \$1.10@1.20; peas, marrow-fats, \$5c@\$1.10; early June, 90c@\$1.10; lobsters, \$1.85@2; red cherries, 90c@\$1; strawberries, 90@95c; salmon, 1-lb, \$1.10@1.20; 3-lb tomatoes, 75@85c.

Alcohol, \$2.39@2.50; asafetida, 25@30c; alum, 2½ @4c; camphor, 55@60c; cochineal, 50@55c; chloro-form, 65@70c; copperas, bris, 40@50c; cream tar-tar, pure, 30@32c; indigo, 65@80c; licorice, Calab., genulne, 30@40c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz, 25@36c; morphine, P. & W., per oz, 21.75@2; madder, 14@ 16c; oil, castor, per gal, 86@90c; oil, bergamot, per ib, \$2.75; opium, \$2.35; quinine, P. & W., per oz, 42@43c; balsam copaiba, 50@60c; soap, cas-tile, Fr., 12@16c; soda, bicarb., 4½@6c; salts, Ep-som, 4@5c; sulphur, flour, 5@6c; saltpeter, 8@ 4@5c; sulphur, flour, 5@6c; saltpeter, 8@ turpentine, 24@40c; glycerine, 19@22c; lodide potassium, \$3@3.19; bromide potassium, 45@47c; chlorate potash, 20c; borax, 12@14c; cinchonidia, 12@15c; carbolic acid, 25@27c. Oils-Linseed, 39@41c per gal; coal oil, legal test, 7@14c; bank, 40c; best straits, 50c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia Inhelection miners', 45c; lard oils, winter-strained,

oc per gal; in half-bris, 3c per gal extra. Dry Goods. Bleached Sheetings-Androscoggin L, Bleached Sheetings—Androscoggin L, 6½c; Berkeley, No. 60, 8c; Cabot, 6¼c; Capital, 5c; Cumberland, 6½c; Dwight Anchor, 7¼c; Fruit of the Loom, 6¾c; Farwell, 6½c; Fitchville, 5¾c; Full Width, 5½c; Gilt Edge, 4¾c; Gilded Age, 4½c; Hill, 6½c; Hope, 6¾c; Linwood, 6¾c; Lonsdale, 6¾c; Peabody, 5½c; Pride of the West, 11c; Ten Strike, 5½c; Pepperell, 9-4, 15½c; Pepperell, 10-4, 17c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 16c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 18c

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 6c; Argyle, 5c;
Boott C, 5c; Buck's Head, 5%c; Clifton CCC,
5%c; Constitution, 40-inch, 6%c; Carlisle, 46-inch,
7%c; Dwight's Star, 7%c; Great Falls E, 6c;
Great Falls J, 4%c; Hill Fine, 6%c; Indian Head,
6c; Pepperell R, 5%c; Pepperell, 9-4, 14c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 15c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 17c.

Printe—Allen dress styles, 4%c; Allen's staples. droscoggin, 9-4, 15c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 17c.

Prints—Allen dress styles, 4½c; Allen's staples,
4½c; Allen TR, 5c; Allen's robes, 5c; American
indigo, 4c; Arnold LLC, 6¾c; Cocheco fancy,
5c; Cocheco madders, 4½c; Hamilton fancy, 5c;
Merrimac pinks and purples, 5½c; Pacific fancy,
5c; Simpson fancy, 5c; Simpson Berlin solids,
5c; Simpson's oll finish, 6c; Simpson's grays, 5c;
Simpson's mournings, 5c; American shirting,

Ginghams-Amoskeag staples, 5c; Amoskeag Persian dress, 6c; Bates Warwick, dress, 5½c; Lancaster, 5c; Lancaster Normandies, 6c; Whittenton Heather, 6c; Calcutta dress styles, 4½c. Kid-finished Cambrics—Edwards, 3½c; Warren, Grain Bags-Amoskeag, \$11.50; American, \$11.50;

Sugars-City prices: Cut loaf, 5.80c; dominoes 6xc; crushed, 5.80c; XXX. povdered, 5.56c; pow Phoenix A—California A, 4.68c; 5 Empire A—Franklin B, 4.68c; 6 Ideal Golden Ex. C—Keytone B, 4.55c; 7 Windsor Ex. C-American B. , 4.24c; 12 yellow-American Ex. C, 4.18c; 13 ellow-Centennial Ex. C. 4.11c; 14 yellow-Cali-Coffee-Good, 19@20c; prime, 20@21c; strictly prime, 22@23½c; fancy green and yellow, 24½@ Java. 28@32c. Reasted-Old government Java, 321-2633c; golden Rio, 25c; Bourbon Santos, 25c; Gilded Santos, 25c; prime Santos, 24c; pack-

5620c; cassia, 13615c; nutmegs, 65675c per lb. Molasses and Syrups-New Orleans molasses, fair to prime, 20@30c; choice, 35@40c; syrups, odenware-No. 1 tubs, \$606.25; No. 2 tub

Rice-Louisiana, 4@5c; Carolina, 4%@6%c. Beans-Choice hand-picked navy, \$1@1.10 per bu; medium hand-picked, \$1@1.10; limas, California, 5@514c per lb. Shot-\$1.30@1.35 per bag for drop. Twine-Hemp, 12@18c per lb; wool, 8@10c; flax,

Bar Iron-1.50@1.60c; horseshoe bar, 21/2@2%c nail rod, 7c; plow slabs, 2½c; American cast steel, 9@11c; tire steel, 2½@3c; spring steel,

Steel cut nails, \$2.40; wire nails, from store \$2.80 rates; from mill. \$2.55 rates. Horseshoes, per keg, \$3.50; mule shoes, per keg, \$4.50; horse ralls, \$4.05 per box. Barb wire, galvanized, \$2.40; Leather.

dropped dead. Corpses of human beings an hour and a half after death showed a temperature of prime, in degrees. The only cause of the heat that choice, a could be guessed at was the excessive drought of 3.25; time

1.10; extra clean. 70@90c; orchard grass, extra, \$1.50; red top, choice, 80c@\$1.50; English blue grass, 24 lbs. \$1@1.50. Produce, Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples-New, 30@50c per box, price ranging Bananas-Per bunch, No. 1, \$1.75@2; No. 2, \$1@ Cabbage-Louisville, \$1.25@1.50 per crate. Cheese-New York full cream, 10@12c; skims, Lemons-Messina, choice, \$3.50 per box; fancy

Oranges-California navels, \$3.50@4 per box edlings, \$3.25@3.50. Onions-New onions, \$1.25 per sack.

Potatoes—30c per bu. New Potatoes—\$2@2.50 per brl. Cucumbers—35c per doz. New Tomatoes—Tennessee, 30@40c one-third l Cocoanuts-50c per doz. Strawberries-\$1.25@1.75 per case of twenty-four

Pineapples-Florida, \$7.50 per crate of seventy two pineapples.

Green Peas—85c per bu; home grown, \$1.

Green Beans—75c per bu; wax, \$1.

Gooseberries—75c per drawer. Cherries-\$3.50@4 per stand. Currants-\$1.50 per crate of 24 quarts. Black Raspberries-\$1.50 per crate; home grown

Red Raspberries-\$1.50@2. Watermelons-\$40 per 100. Peaches-60@75c half bu basket.

Tinners' Supplies. Best brand charcoal tin, IC, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$5.50@6; IX, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$7@7.50; IC, 14x20, roofing tin, \$4.50@5; IC, 20x28, \$9@10; block tin, in pigs, 19c; in bars, 20c. Iron—27 B iron, 3c per lb; charcoal iron, 30c advance; galvanized, 75 per cent. discount. Sheet zinc, 6@6½c. Copper bottoms, 21c. Planished copper, 20c. Solder, 11@12c.

Window Glass.

Price per box of 50 square feet. Discount, 6x8 to 10x15—Single: AA, \$7; A, \$6.50; B, \$6 C, \$6. Double: AA, \$9.50; A, \$8.50; B, \$8.25. 11x14 and 12x18 to 16x24—Single: AA, \$8; \$7.25; B, \$7. Double: AA, \$10.75; A, \$9.25; 18x22 and 20x20 to 20x30-Single: AA. \$10.50; \$9.50; B, \$9. Double: AA, \$14; A, \$12.75; B, \$12. 15x36 to 24x30—Single: AA, \$11.50; A, \$10; 1 \$9.25. Double: AA, \$15.25; A, \$13.75; B, \$12.25. 26x28 to 24x36—Single: AA, \$12; A, \$10.50; B, \$9.50. Double: AA, \$16; A, \$14.50; B, \$13.25.
26x34, 28x32 and 30x30 to 26x44—Single: AA, \$12.75; A, \$11.75; B, \$10.25. Double: AA, \$17.25; A, \$15.50; B, \$14. . 26x46 to 30x50—Single: AA, \$15; A. \$13.50; B, \$12. Double: AA. \$19.75; A, \$18; B, \$16. 30x52 to 30x54—Single: AA, \$16.50; A, \$14.75; B, \$12.25. Double: AA, \$21.50; A, \$19.75; B, \$16.50. 34x58 to 34x60—Single: AA, \$17.25; A, \$15.75; B, \$14.50. Double: AA, \$22.75; A, \$21.25; B, \$20. 30x60 to 40x60—Single: AA, \$19; A. \$16.75; \$15.75. Double: AA, \$25.50; A, \$23; B, \$23.

AT NEW YORK.

Ruling Prices in Produce at the Sea board's Commercial Metropolis. NEW YORK, June 18.-Flour-Receipts, 19,000 bris; exports, 2,200 bris; market easier; Southern flour steady. Rye flour dull. Corn meal quiet. Rve steady; No. 2 We

Barley malt nominal. Wheat-Receipts, 185,900 bu; exports, 113,509 bu Spots weak; No. 1 hard, 69c. Options opened tion, conflicting cables, heavy spring wheat receipts and absence of export demand; closed 1@ 11/2c net lower; No. 2 red, June, closed at 63%c; September, 63% @63%c, closing at 63%c.

Corn-Receipts, 83,600 bu; exports, 114,092 bu. Spots easier; No. 2, 34c. Options weaker, being influenced by the break in wheat and fine crop prospects; June closed at 23%c; September, 35%@ Prospects, June closed at 254c, closing at 354c.
Oats—Receipts, 252,000 bu; exports, 190,400 bu.
Spots easy; No. 2, 22@224c. Options dull and nominal; June closed at 22c. Hay easy. Hops quiet. Hides quiet and steady. Leather steady. Wool quiet.

Beef steady. Cut meats firm. Lard easy;
Westeri steam, 4.40c bid; refined steady. Pork Coffee—Options opened barely steady, with prices 10@15 points lower; ruled lower under liquidation, and closed steady at unchanged prices to 15 points decline. Sales, 20,000 bass, including September, 10.30@10.40c. Spot coffee—Rip nominal; mild quiet; Cordova, 164@18c.

TRADE IN GENERAL.

Quotations at St. Louis, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Other Places. ST. LOUIS, June 18 .- Flour unchanged. Wheat ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Flour unchanged. Wheat opened higher, became weak and declined, closing under yesterday. Spot higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 60c; track, 61@62½c; No. 2 hard, 53c bid; September, 55%c bid. Corn—Futures started strong, but soon weakened, declined and closed lower. Spot lower; No. 2 mixed, cash, 25c; July, 25%c bid; September, 27%c. Oats—Futures weak and lower. Spot steady; No. 2, cash, 17%c bid; July, 17%c bid; August, 17c. Rye—No. 2, 32½c sellers, 31c bid. Barley nominal. Corn meal, \$1.50. Bran salable at 38c, east track. Flaxseed steady at 76c. Timothy seed—Prime, 83. Hay, butter, eggs and whisky un-Prime, \$3. Hay, butter, eggs and whisky unchanged. Cotton ties and bagging unchanged Pork—Standard mess, jobbing, \$7.45. Lard—Prime steam, 4c; choice, 4.05c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders and longs, 4.25c; ribs, 4.50c; shorts, 4.62½c. Dry-salt meats—Boxed shoulders, 3.50c; longs, 4c; ribs, 4.191c; shorts, 4.1 longs, 4c; ribs, 4.121/2c; shorts, 4.121/2c. CINCINNATI, June 18.—Flour easy. Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 63½c; receipts, 1,000 bu; shipments, 1,500 bu. Corn quiet: No. 2 mixed, 28½c. Oats fairly active at 19½@29c. Rye firm; No. 2 37c. Lard firm at 4.05c. Bulk meats firm at 4.121/c. Bacon firm at 5c. Whisky quiet; sales of 567 bris at \$1.22. Butter steady. Sugar quiet.

Eggs firm at 8c. Cheese easy. LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Quiet and Steady-Hogs Active and Higher-Sheep Stronger.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18 .- Cattle-Receipts, fat grades, while common and half fat green cattle were dull and hard to sell at satisfactory

hippers, medium to good 3.500 hippers, common to fair 3.400 eeders, good to choice 2.400 ows, common to old 1.500 tockers, common to good 2.750 eeders, good to choice

soon sold. The closing was steady.

light. There was a good demand for all strictly

Old bucks, per head.....

Elsewhere.

ST. LOUIS, June 18 .- Cattle-Receipts, 2,800; hipments, 3,800. Market strong and active. tive shipping steers, \$3.30@4.25; dressed beef and butchers' steers, \$3.20@4; steers under 1,000 lbs, \$2.80@3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.50; cows and heifers, \$2@3.50; bulls, oxen, stags, etc., \$2@ 3. Texas cattle stronger, ranging from \$2.40 for poor grassers to \$3.50 for pretty good; fed steers and cows, \$272.75. Hogs-Receipts, 5,900; shipments, 2,900, Market 5c higher. Light, \$3.25@3.40; mixed, \$3@3.30; heavy, \$3.20@2.40. Sheep-Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 4,100. Market strong and active for all good grades of sheep and lambs. Native muttons. \$363.60; lambs, \$3.7525; culls and bucks, \$1.5062.75. LOUISVILLE, June 18 .- Cattle-Receipts light. Market unchanged. Hogs-Receipts light. Market steady. Lights, Sheep and Lambs-Receipts light. Market active. Choice sheep advanced 10c and choice

lambs 25c.

CINCINNATI, June 18 .- Hogs active and strong at \$2@3.50; receipts, 2.800; shipments, 1,400. Cattle steady at \$2.40@4.10; receipts, 600; shipments, 200, Sheep strong at \$1.75@3.50; receipts, 4,500; ship ments, 3,900. Lambs strong at \$3,25@6; spring, Metals.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Pig iron weak; Southern, \$10,75@13; Northern, \$11@13. Copper firm; brokers', 11%c; exchange, 11.50@12c. Lead firm; brokers', 2.30c; exchange, 3@3.02%c. Tin firm; straits, 13.50@13.55c; plates slow. Spelter dull; lomestic, 4.05@4.10c. ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Lead, 2.77½c asked; 2.75c bid. Epelter—Holders ask 3.75c. REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Ten Transfers, with a Total Consideration of \$17,325. Instruments filed for record in the recorder's

office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twentycorner of Market and Pennsylvania streets, In-Lemcke. Telephone 1760:

lot 415, in McCarty's ninth West-side Mary Wensteh to Louis Bethman and wife, lot 297, in McCarty's eighth West-D. Buenting, commissioner, to Adolph Hahn et al., lot 49, in Seidensticker

addition. West Indianapolis. denry H. Beville to Henry M. Beville, lot 9, in Ingram Fletcher's first addi-Norman A. Haerle to Edward L. McKee, part of lot 4, in Vajen's third addi-

Transfers, 10; consideration..... THE MODERN RIFLE IN WAR. The Mauser Small Bore a Terrible Weapon at Short Range.

Dr. Enrique Pedraza, a Spanish military sur-geon, contributes to the Revista de Ciencias Medicas, of Havana, an interesting article on the

London Lancet.

Medicas, of Havana, an interesting article on the effects of the Mauser projectile as seen by him in the present war. He points out the great difference which exists between this and the older forms of projectile, as the Remington and Freire Brul. These latter, being much larger and having a smaller initial velocity, cause large openings and carry septic materials into the wounds they make, which are, therefore, very difficult to render aseptic on the field, and consequently when they come under proper treatsequently when they come under proper treat-ment in a hospital are in a condition which is very difficult to manage, especially when, as is frequently the case, the hemorrhage has necesfrequently the case, the hemorrhage has necessitated the use of perchloride of iron, which increases the size of the wound, or when a bone has been hit, and, as usually happens, even at distances of 100 or 150 yards, is shattered.

The Mauser projectile as issued in the Spanish army is 3 centimetres in length and 7 millimetres in diameter, and consists of a hard nucleus of lead and afitimony coated with steel, outside which is a coating of nickel and copper alloy, the whole weighing 15.7 grammes, and having an initial velocity of 632 metres per second, which enables it to pierce a Krupp steel plate 10.5 millimetres in thickness at a distance of 50 metres. Such a projectile ought, it might be thought, to produce a clean and minute wound with little hemorrhage, easy to clese on the field, and therefore likely to heal rapidly in hospital, more especially as the bones would be bored rather than shattered, and as there would be little chance of foreign matter being introbe little chance of foreign matter being intro-duced into the wound by the projectile itself These expectations are, however, by no mean always realized, and the first few cases of pr mary wounds from a Mauser projectile which Dr. Pedraza saw at Manzanillo very greatly surprised and disappointed him. With longer experience, however, he learned that the benign results he had expected to see do occur, but only when the enemy is 150 yards or more distant. When the patient is shot at from ten to seventy yards the destruction of the tissues is very great, and it is this that has given rise to the suspicion that explosive bullets were being used, especially as the orifices of entrance and outlet are sometimes so small that they can scarcely be seen. The explanation suggested is that the are sometimes so small that they can scarcely be seen. The explanation suggested is that the shock which the enormous velocity of the projectile produces on entering the soft parts causes them to behave as a fluid or semi-fluid does when inclosed in a box and "shot through," the hydraulic pressure bursting the sides, or, if an opening be left, driving a column of the fluid through it. As to how far any destruction of the projectile itself may be a contributing factor he has no direct evidence, but from specimens he has seen of the Wagner and Mannlicher projectiles after experiments made by Dr. Cardenal. jectiles after experiments made by Dr. Cardenal, which he showed at a lecture before the Cataluna Academy of Mcdicine, he thinks it probable that the projectiles do become more or less disintegrated when they hit at short distances. In striking contrast to such wounds are those produced at 150 yards or more by the Mauser rifle. Here the entrance and outlet are very small, and there is but little evidence of internal destruction, even bones being tunneled through without fracture, and as aseptic treatment is possible from the first, a rapid recovery may usually be anticipated. Thus, in one case where the projectile entered the abdomen in the eighth intercostal space on the right side, passing through the stomach and coming out three fingers' breadth on the left of the sternum, though the ninth rib was fractured and the patient suffered from vomiting, hamatemesis and fever, he very soon improved and recovered completely. In another case the projectile entered the left frontal eminence, passing out by the right parotid region. The patient suffered from concussion of the brain, ecchymosis of both the right eyelids, with some difficulty of vision of that eye, but recovered in twenty-six days. If, therefore, it could be arranged that fighting should never occur at less than 200 yards' distance, the Mauser would. Dr. Pedraza thinks, be a most humane weapon.

THE SKIN AND ITS CHILDREN. Here's a Man Who Has Counted the Hairs of the Human Head.

There are 234,000 hairs on the human body. Prof. Charles Stewart, who deposed to this at the royal institution recently, has counted them. He would not, of course, be particular to a hair or two one way or the other, but this on the average is the result. The skin has, therefore, a very respectable family of offsprings, for the biologists can show us beyond all doubt that hairs are, after all, only special parts of the skin that nature has modified in this way in order to better protect and keep warm her highly important works within. The human skin is a much more complex sort of fabric than is popularly imagined. The true skin is right underneath. You can make its acquaintance with the neath. You can make its acquaintance with the aid of a file or the sharp corner of a door lock. The outer skin or cuticle is really a continual. renewed shield of horny scales, which are the cast-off dead cells of the living layer below. The under skin is the real business article, full cunning little "touch nerves," blood vessel lymphatics, sweat glands, fat glands, hair foll cles and what not

cles and what not.

The follicles are the pits in which the hairs are grown, something like celery, and nature has expended apparently a quite ridiculous amount of care on these structures, The hair in each cell is a direct growth of the skin. It grows at the rate of half an inch a month. The coloring matter, as we know, is apt to fade and leave us at the mercy of those who compound fluids which "are not dyes." Professor Stewart thinks it quite possible that sudden fright may blanche the pigment "in a single night." but how it is done, since this pigment in most cases is far away from any visible nervous control, he fails to see. Some people have a peculiar sparkling look about their sandy hair. The Professor traces this to alterations of white and colored growth, which he finds correspond with alternate traces this to alterations of white and colored growth, which he finds correspond with alternate retiods of twelve hours' normal growth. The pigment is, perhaps, not deposited during the night, but is during the day, or vice versa. "Each particular hair" stands up "like guids upon the fretful porcupine" (which, by the way, are also hairs), by virtue of an erector muscle, one end of which is fastened to the bulb of the hair and the other to the point near the surface of the skin. When the muscle contracts under recounts excitement the hair is pulled up vertically (it usually lies a little slanting-wise). The "pull" on the muscle is also seen at the The "pull" on the muscle is also seen at the point of attachment in the skin, giving rise to the little dimples which, in conjunction with the Stockers, common to good 2.75@ 3.25
Heifers, good to choice 3.50@ 3.90
Heifers, common to medium 2.75@ 3.25
Cows, good to choice 3.10@ 3.40
Cows, fair to medium 2.65@ 3.00
Veals, common to medium 2.65@ 3.00
Veals, common to medium 2.75@ 3.25
Bulls, good to choice 3.75@ 3.25
Bulls, good to choice 2.75@ 3.25
Bulls, good to choice 2.75@ 3.25
Bulls, good to choice 2.75@ 3.25
Bulls, common to medium 2.00@ 2.50
Milkers, good to choice 2.75@ 3.25
Milkers, good to choice 2.7 watery waste products a day. These pass out ordinary pocket lens. There are about 76,000 of such openings on the palm of one's hand. Prof. Stewart has counted them, but again he will not risk his reputation for strict vergeity on the

question of a single pore one way or arother. It is averages he deals in, feeling, of course, that the public is not exacting in such matters. THE MODERN SKY SCRAPER. Is a Marvel of Progressive Skill

and Labor-Saving Devices. New York Letter in Pittsburg Dispatch. "The construction of a modern fire-proof build-ing is a matter of such engrossing interest that crowds stop in the streets to watch its progress, though they can see but a small part of the work that is involved in the operation," truthfully remarks an architect in the Evening Post. He then goes on to tell all about the construction of a sky scraper from foundation to finish. As the topic is an entertaining one, and of general Pittsburg, which is going in for sky scrapers of the metropolitan type. After reviewing the rapid development of residence and mercantile construction, the application of steam power to derricks and hod-holsting elevators, which, he says, has reduced the labor cost of construction from 50 to 80 per cent., the architect reaches the de-sign for the tall building, and then calls to his aid the engineer, who, in many instances nowa-days, outranks the architect. Then he begins at the beginning—the foundations. I quote: First of all it is essential to ascertain the character of the foundations, and for that purpose the architect, or engineer, sends for a well-driver. This man goes to the building site with a hydraulic pump and other appliances, and sinks length upon length of pipe into the soil in different places until in each place he strikes bedrock or some other obstruction. Thus the depth of bed-rock below the surface and the character of the formation are ascertained. From these data the architect, or engineer, determines the character of his foundations. Let it be supposed character of his foundations. Let it be supposed that he determines to build them up from bedrock. In that case he will sink tubular caissons through the sand or other formation until bedrock is reached, when he proceeds to build his masonry piers from within the caissons. The caissons are weighted with pig from or brick, and sink by gravitation as the soil from within is excavated and removed. The caissons are made in the from works which supply the structural iron for the building. For one of the tail Broadway buildings the largest of them was sixteen feet in diameter, and was made of boiler from. It was conveyed in sections of from eight to twelve feet to the building site on a gigantic truck drawn by ten teams of horses. Once the truck drawn by ten teams of horses. Once the caisson has been sunk to bed-rock, the rock is cleaned off, and, if a dip, or fault, is cut away to a level so as to afford a firm and secure bed for the pier. Upon this, within the caissor, the mason begins the construction of the pier, either in brick or stone, but usually brick, and always laid up in best cement mortar.

When all the calssons bave been sunk and the piers built up to the intended level a cantilever system of steel girders is laid upon them thoroughly boited and riveted together. At point the housesmith appears on the scene, he remains with the building until the beams are on and the partitions are in. The iron and steel girders—everything iron, including bolts, nuts and rivets, are prepared and fur-nished by the manufacturer of structural iron, and are put into the building by housesmiths inder his supervision, as part of his contract. This system of cantilever girders is usually bedded from two and a half to four feet deep in concrete made of good broken stone, clear sand and first-class hydraulic cement. Once the

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JOHN S. TARKINGTON. - Manager ABSTRACT OF TITLES.



abover has aggred largely on the pay roll of the contractor. But now the way is cleared for the skilled structural mechanic to begin. If time presses, the corpenters are set to work before the roof is on, together with the steam fitters, plumbers, plasterers and electricians. Sometimes the stairs are put-up as the building proceeds. Usually the carpenir begins as soon as the mason has got to window and door openings. All the material for those stages of the work is prepared in shoos wills and factories away from the buildfor these stages of the work is prepared in shops, mills and factories away from the building, sometimes in distant States, and is sent to the building ready to be applied, fitted and put in. The electrician, the plumber, the steamfitter are usually at work at the same time, with the plasterers close at their heels. Incidentally the elevator builder and the mail-chute man have appears upon the scene. The reofer has already eccaluded. When the building is ready the triva it is also ready for the floors and trible work. The marble is prepared from the children's grawings in the marble mills, of the New York has the largest and best in the Many beautiful varieties of marble rough slobs and blocks from distant parts of the earth, Abyssinia, Numidia, Persia and other distant countries furnishing the greater part. The building is rapidly reaching completion, but there is still work for the skilled sculptor, the cornice, skylight, shutter, sidewalk and balcony maker, the ornamental iron worker and a variety of others, among the last being the painter, varnisher, polisher and decorator. After all the mechanics are through the building is turned over to the scrub woman, and when the dirt an dust have all been washed and when the dirt and dust have all been washed and wiped away the contractor takes a last look at the building, passes the keys to the architect, who makes a final inspection, and if all is right delivers them to the owner, or his representative, and the sky All who gaze upon the modern office building little dream of the variety of workmen who have taken part in the production of the finished structure. They have been workers, in large part, with finished materials. For the preparation of these materials an army has been working in raw materials, taken in their various forms primarily from mother earth. There are the miners of iron ore and coal, the cokers, puddlers, rolling mill operatives, fron founders, wire slate-all these and many others who have employed in preparing and forwarding the ma-terials that in their finished forms have been joined together in story upon story to produce lesson in the specialization of labor as well as a monument to the architectural genius of the end

"He was ranged and bewhiskered." said Mr. Depew. "I met hiro out here on Broadway. He asked me for a dime and I gave him a quarter. He thanked me profusely and then asked: 'Wi you not tell me your name, sir?' 'Certainly,' said to him, taking him into my confidence. the wails and lay the flat arches of hollow brick between the beams on which the floor is laid. Thus the work proceeds until the building is bretty well up to the roof. So far the building